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DPRK Offers N-S Joint Parliamentary Meeting on Nonaggression Declaration

In a significant step to reduce tensions in Korea and remove a danger of war, the DPRK proposed a north-south joint parliamentary meeting in Pyongyang in August to publish a joint declaration on nonaggression.

The proposal was contained in a letter to the south Korean National Assembly adopted by the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly (SPA) of the DPRK on July 20. **(See letter on page 3)**

The SPA Standing Committee used "the Republic of Korea", the official name of south Korea, to show its sincerity and seriousness about the proposal.

Noting that the politicians in the north and the south should get together and discuss ways and means for detente and peace, the letter said, "Exchange of visits is desirable and trade is needed to us. But more urgent is the relaxation of tension and removal of confrontation and the prevention of a war."

The DPRK still holds that a north-south joint conference is "a most reasonable way of negotiations for detente and peace."

However, the letter said that in view of the urgency of the settlement of the problems, talks for the settlement of the issue of nonaggression between the north and the south should be held "even before the conference is convened."

It asserted that north-south parliamentary talks to discuss a matter of publishing a joint declaration on nonaggression between the north and the south and other matters to be proposed by south Korea to ease tensions and guarantee peace in the country are "a most appropriate form of talks."

Pyongyang urged Seoul to hold a joint meeting of deputies to the SPA and the south Korean national assemblymen without having preliminary contact as a way for north-south parliamentary talks.

It also called for the participation of representatives of political parties and organizations and figures of various circles in such talks.

The DPRK handed over to the south Korean side a draft of a "joint declaration on nonaggression between the north and the south." **(See page 3)**

"If the north-south joint parliamentary meeting is held and all the problems related to detente and peace including the question of nonaggression are succeessfully solved, it will open a dramatic phase in improving north-south relations and promoting peace of the country and its peaceful reunification," the letter said.

President Kim Il Sung Receives GDR Defense Minister

President Kim Il Sung July 21 received a military delegation of the German Democratic Republic led by General Heinz Kessler, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and minister of national defense.

Minister of People's Armed Forces O Jin U and Colonel General of the KPA Li Bong Won were also present.

The defense minister of the GDR conveyed to President Kim Il Sung a personal letter of Chairman Erich Honecker.

President Kim Il Sung awarded orders of the DPRK to the members of the delegation.

The delegation arrived in Pyongyang on July 19 for an official goodwill visit to Korea at the invitation of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Roh's Declaration Lacks Essentials, Say S. Koreans

Prominent south Koreans say Roh Tae Woo's July 7 declaration fails to mention the most important issue in solving the reunification question.

PPD leader Kim Dae Jung said that Roh's declaration failed to mention anything about ending north-south military confrontation and that the signing of a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, nonaggression "pact" between north and south Korea and the democratization of south Korea are a precondition for reunification.

He also said that mere exchanges between the north and south might delay reunification. **[Hankook Ilbo, July 12]**

Rev. Moon Ik Hwan expressed his doubt about Roh's sincerity on north-south reconciliation as his declaration mentioned nothing about relaxing tensions and removing nuclear weapons from the Korean Peninsula.

He urged the south Korean authorities to abolish the National Security Law, release all political prisoners and take other democratic measures among other things. **[Hankyore (One Nation) Sinmun, July 8]**

Pastor Kim Gwang Suk said that the declaration does not touch on the political and military issues—the core problems of reunification.

Pastor Oh Chung Il of the Council of Korean Christian Churches commented that the declaration did not say anything about the problems of replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and of co-hosting the Olympic Games. **[Dong-A Ilbo, July 7]**

Professor Lee Yong Hui of Hanyang University said that there is no word of "reunification" in the text of the 6-point proposal. "This tells the character and the aim of the declaration by itself." **[Hankyore Sinmun, July 8]**

Professor Lee Chong Jae at Koryo University said that the fundamental question in north-south relations is to remove north-south military confrontation. He said that it is highly unlikely that north Korea will accept the declaration because Roh confines topics to non-political matters.

"At the moment, both sides are increasing defense spending. If nothing is done to turn this direction, the north and the south would not be good partners for dialouge," he said. **[Chosun Ilbo, July 7]**

Chong Un Hyong, commentator on economic affairs, said that what should be done, first of all, is to achieve national reconciliation, not just to exchange rice or coal. **[Hankyore Sinmun, July 7]**

Pyongyang Hails Teheran's Decision to End Iran-Iraq War

A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK on July 21 issued a press statement in connection with the Iranian government's announcement of its official acceptance on July 18 of the resolution on the U.N. Security Council No. 598 dated July 20, 1987, calling for a ceasefire of the Iran-Iraq war.

The press statement says:

We, who have consistently maintained the stand that the Iran-Iraq war should be resolved peacefully at an early date in the interest of the two peoples, welcome the recent step of Iran.

Iran's step will be an important condition for easing tensions and achieving peace in this region.

If the problem in this region is to be settled in future in the interest of the parties concerned and the cause of world peace, the fundamental sources of war and discord should be removed.

As long as U.S. war ships remain in the Persian Gulf, the harmony of countries in this region cannot be realised even if a ceasefire is achieved in the Iran-Iraq border area.

For a durable peace in this region, the U.S. imperialists must immediately withdarw their aggression forces from the Gulf waters and discontinue all manner of intervention and estrangement moves there.

We join all the world's peace-loving people in hoping that the Iran-Iraq war will be completely terminated and a durable peace and harmony achieved in this region.

Pyongyang Hosts Non-Aligned Meet on Irrigation and Drainage Center

An expert meeting of non-aligned countries on irrigation and drainage center status was held in Pyongyang from July 16 to 20.

Attending the meeting were delegations and delegates from Afghanistan, Algeria, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, the DPRK, Libya, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Syria, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Kim Won Jin, first vice chairman of the Agricultural Commission, and other officials concerned were among those attending the opening session.

The meeting discussed questions for implementing the decisions of the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit Meeting and the action programmes of South-South cooperation adopted at the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries on South-South Cooperation held in Pyongyang last year, exchanged general views on the irrigation and drainage organization of the non-aligned and other developing countries and examined a draft stature of the centre for irrigation and drainage of the non-aligned and other developing countries.

A final report of the meeting was adopted.

The meeting marked an important occasion for the non-aligned and other developing countries to strengthen their cooperation in the development and rational use of land and water resources including irrigation and drainage.

40 Years' Course Traversed by DPRK (5)

(Continued from the 1,391 issue)

The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was held in Pyongyang on Oct. 10, 1980.

At the congress, President Kim Il Sung was reelected as General Secretary of the Party Central Committee and Mr. Kim Jong Il was elected to the Presidium of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and to its Secretariat. He made his first public appearance as successor of President Kim Il Sung, leader of the Korean revolution.

For Attaining 10 Long-Term Goals

The party congress was held for the first time in ten years since the Fifth Party Congress. The revolution and construction had made long strides at a quick pace over the past ten years.

The three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, were powerfully carried out under the slogan of remodeling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

The speed campaign, which Secretary Kim Jong Il had created, brought the Six-Year Plan to its pre-schedule fulfillment and produced impressive achievements in the fulfillment of the second Seven-Year Plan.

At the Sixth Congress, President Kim Il Sung, on the basis of such successes, put forth the 10 long-term goals of socialist economic construction.

The goals were the following annual figures to be attained in the near future by recording a high growth rate in all the domains of the national economy: 100 billion kWh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 1.5 billion meters of fabrics, 5 million tons of acquatic products, 15 million tons of grain and reclamation of 300,000 hectares of tideland in the next ten years.

If these targets are attained by the end of the 1980s, the DPRK will be a powerful economy and a 3.1-fold increase in industrial production over 1980 and a staggering 1,000-fold increase from the 1946-level just after the liberation of Korea will be achieved. As the might of the independent socialist national economy grows, people's material and cultural standards will attain a very high level, and the people will win a decisive victory in their struggle for a complete triumph of socialism.

Completion of Large-Scale Construction

Immediately after the congress Secretary Kim Jong Il instructed a senior executive in charge of state planning to work out a 1981 plan on the principle of minimizing non-productive construction projects and concentrating state funds on productive construction projects.

Receiving a draft plan for 1981, he studied and precisely adjusted the plan in such a way as to enable all the intricately intertwined sectors of the national economy to coordinate their efforts to achieve a pre-schedule fulfillment of the ongoing second Seven-Year Plan, which started in 1978 and make a first breakthrough in the drive to fully attain the 10 long-term targets.

In July 1981, the Secretary told the executives of youth work departments of the party committees at provincial, municipal and county levels as follows:

"All the youth should make active advances into new construction sites to attain the 10 long-term goals for socialist economic construction, wage a youth shock-brigade movement powerfully, and make breakthroughs in the difficult places of construction..."

In response to his call, thousands and, tens of thousands of youth rushed to the scenes of construction.

The Secretary aroused the entire people to create the "1980s speed," according to the new demand of the Korean revolution – the demand for modelling the whole society on the Juche idea and attaining the 10 long-term goals.

The "1980s speed" is intended to accelerate socialist construction at higher speed than Chollima speed by utilizing domestic resourses and techniques.

According to the guidance of the Secretary, large-scale construction projects were completed one after another in a short period such as Changgwang Street, the Tower of Juche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, Kim Il Sung Stadium and the Grand People's Study House.

The Arch of Triumph

Tender Consideration

Especially, the West Sea Barrage stands out as one of the brilliant successes achieved by the "1980s speed."

The West Sea Barrage, the world's largest of its kind, was completed on June 24, 1986 in a short period of five years.

In 1981, President Kim Il Sung suggested the construction of the barrage as a main project in the country's grand nature-remaking plan to attain the 10 long-term targets of socialist economic construction.

This achievement was due to the guidance of President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il.

The 8-kilometer-long dam, consisting of 3 locks and 36 sluices, stretches from Unryul County, South Hwanghae Province, to the opposite river-bank in Nampo City.

Secretary Kim Jong Il concentrated his efforts on solving the technical problems which arose in the course of the construction and the problems of materials.

Moreover, the construction of the barrage, which involved damming off an eight kilometers section of the rough sea, was an unprecedentedly vast and difficult project for the constructors.

Technicians on the spot insisted that it would take 10 years to build the barrage. But the Secretary urged them to reexamine the design drawings.

He made sure that all the conditions for the construction were met and that the living conditions of the builders were satisfactory.

Since the project was started, he had visited the construction site several times and gave instructions to the workers and encouraged them.

The Secretary was instrumental in the formation and organization of a group of scholars and engineers who were to solve the difficult problems of construction as they arose without outside help.

He has kept himself familiar with the whole process, giving instructions where required and providing facilities and materials when necessary. He paid special attention to the living conditions of the people working there.

At last, on June 24, 1986, the barrage construction work which was launched in May 1981 was completed in a short time of 5 years.

(To be continued)

A panoramic view of the West Sea Barrage built across eight kilometers of waters.

Letter to S. Korean National Assembly

A letter to the south Korean national assembly and a draft of "joint declaration on nonaggression between the north and the south" adopted by the Standing Committee of the SPA on July 20 were handed over to the south Korean side at Panmunjom at 3 p.m. July 21.

Follows the full text of the letter to the national assembly of the Republic of Korea:

The north and the south shall before long greet the 35th anniversary of the Korean Armistice.

When the fire ceased, none of our fellow countrymen imagined that the unstable situation which is neither war nor peace would last for such a long period.

Not a moment in the past 35 years marked by a constant intensification of confrontation and strain our nation has been free from the danger of war and not a time it enjoyed genuine peace.

Not only once or twice in those years our country faced a strained touch-and-go situation which might plunge the whole land into a scourge of war and not only once or twice it was overcast with a danger of nuclear war which would destroy the whole nation.

Even though confrontation and disputes ended and reconciliation and peace were achieved in many parts of the world, not a moment the confrontation ceased, tension faded away and reconciliation and unity prevailed in our country.

We are, in fact, consuming more wealth than in a wartime in confrontation against each other and for too a long time are we living in an uneasy situation little short of a state of war.

It is not that there was no initiative for terminating the confrontation or efforts to ease the tension for us.

But only confrontation and tension are growing and the danger of war, a nuclear war, is increasing today when relaxation of tension and peace have not been achieved.

What is the use of the aircraft carrier flotillas on the east and west sea and the nuclear weapons stockpiled here and there and what help can the military exercises threatening the compatriots be to our nation?

Neither to the south nor to the north is confrontation and war beneficial. They cannot be good to the Olympic Games either and are only harmful to the world festival of youth and students.

We must by all means remove confrontation and tension and prevent a war and head for peace and peaceful reunification.

If we do not get rid today of the danger of a war in which there would be neither the victor nor the loser, it would be of no use to repent tomorrow after the holocaust of nuclear war swept our land. Then we would not be able to see peace or talk about reunification.

Exchange of visits is desirable and trade is needed to us. But more urgent is the relaxation of tension and removal of confrontation and the prevention of a war.

Even if we stop slandering only in words, it cannot dispel distrust or restore confidence, with the state of confrontation today left as it is, the state in which the compatriots level guns at each other, whet swords and fire artillery pieces.

Moreover, exchange of visits and trade are impossible, reconciliation and unity cannot be achieved and relations of cooperation cannot be established without resolving the fundamental problems between the north and the south which remain to be virtual enemies to each other, with daggers hidden behind coats.

If we are to while away the time indefinitely with exchange of visits and trade, not taking a short cut to relaxation of tension and reconciliation when all the fellow countrymen desire to live in a reunified country in peace, freed of confrontation at the earliest possible date, when can we bring peace and the joy of reunification to the nation?

Even if the north and the south exchange visits and conduct trade without resolving the question of throwing away the swords and ceasing to fire guns, they would live like aliens as ever with the Demarcation Line in between and could not be a harmonious national community any time.

The relaxation of tension is, indeed, the common task of top priority for national reconciliation and confidence between the north and the south and the removal of the danger of war is the immediate task that must be fulfilled preferentially for peace of the country and its peaceful reunification.

We consider, therefore, that the politicians in the north and the south should get together and discuss and seek the ways for detente and peace, deeply conscious of their responsibility assumed before the nation.

The proposal for a north-south joint conference we have already put forward reflects our earnest desire for easing the tensions and promoting reconciliation and unity by pooling the will of the entire nation.

Although we consider a north-south joint conference to be a most reasonable way of negotiation for detente and peace, we think, in view of the urgency of the settlement of the problems, that talks for the settlement of the issue of nonaggression between the north and the south should be held even before the conference is convened.

We consider that a most appropriate form of such talks would be north-south parliamentary talks which are to discuss a joint declaration on nonaggression as our side has already proposed.

As for north-south parliamentary talks, the north and the south agreed to hold parliamentary talks in June 1985 and had two rounds of preliminary contact, but failed to proceed to the talks because of a midway rupture of the preliminary contact.

The prevailing situation most urgently demands that the talks be held before anything else.

The convocation of parliamentary talks is a matter of weighty importance for the politicians in the north and the south to discharge the mission they assumed for the nation for detente and peace at present.

Moreover, the election of a new parliament of your side this year, the change of its composition and the formation of a new Supreme People's Assembly of our side during the while provide new conditions and possibilities for both sides to hold parliamentary talks.

North-south parliamentary talks may be held in various ways. But we consider it a most reasonalbe way to hold a joint meeting of deputies to our Supreme People's Assembly and your national assemblymen without having preliminary contact to the effect that the new parliaments make a new start.

A joint parliamentary meeting may be convened in such a manner that members of the national assembly of your side participate in our Supreme People's Assembly Session discussing the issue of relaxing tensions on an equal capacity and, at the same time, our deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly participate in your national assembly session discussing the same problem on an equal capacity.

There is no difficult and complex matter in convening a joint parliamentary meeting.

The joint parliamentary meeting may discuss a matter of publishing a joint declaration on nonaggression between the north and the south and matters proposed by your side if they are helpful to easing tensions and guaranteeing peace in the country.

We hereby enclose a draft of "joint declaration on nonaggression between the north and the south" to be a basis of consultation in order to promote the discussion of the problem of nonaggression successfully.

In view of importance of the matter to be discussed at joint parliamentary meeting, we think it better to invite representatives of political parties and organisations and figures of various circles to participate in the meeting, not only members of parliaments.

The joint meetings will be held alternately in Pyongyang and Seoul, and as for the mode of its operation, the chairmen of both parliaments be co-chairmen, and the chairman of our Supreme People's Assembly will preside over a meeting in Pyongyang and the chairman of your parliament preside over it in Seoul.

All the participants will take part freely in the debate of agenda items, and as for the method of adoption, it will be good, we think, to decide by majority in combination of ballots and show of hands, making our deputies equivalent to your members for the fairness and justness though the number of our deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly is bigger than yours.

It may be considered to grant parliamentarians of both sides general privileges as parliamentarians during their stay in the areas of the other side.

Out of this intention, we courteously propose to your side to hold the first north-south joint parliamentary meeting in Pyongyang within August.

If the north-south joint parliamentary meeting is held and all the problems related to detente and peace including the question of nonaggression are successfully solved it will open a dramatic phase in improving north-south relations and promoting peace of the country and its peaceful reunification.

The convocation of a joint parliamentary meeting would, no doubt, pave a way for multilateral contacts and dialogue between political parties, groupings and people of all strata in the north and the south and create an occasion for the resumption of suspended Red Cross talks and economic talks.

If the parliamentarians in the north and the south hold joint meetings, visiting each other, the exchange of politicians and the travel of personages of various circles will be automatically realized and the road of cooperation and trade be opened between the north and the south.

When hundreds of, thousands of people of various countries of the world differing in ideology and idea, language and color sit down together at one place and solve complex international problems, there can be no reason why the compatriots of the same blood and the same language cannot solve the internal problems of the nation, no matter how many of them may assemble.

We must sit down together without fail. If we meet, we can ease the tension, promote the trust and reconciliation and fling open the door of peaceful reunification wide.

If the south Korean parliamentarians truly love the country and are concerned for the future of the nation, they should come willingly to the place of the north-south joint parliamentary meeting, which promises the relaxation of tension, peace and reunification.

We express the hope that your parliament will prudently approach our proposal for a north-south joint parliamentary meeting which is overflowing with patriotism and will for reunification and national salvation and send us an affirmative reply.

Standing Committee
Supreme People's Assembly
The Democratic People's Republic of Korea

July 20, 1988
Pyongyang

Joint Declaration on Nonaggression between North and South (Draft)

The DPRK handed over to south Korea at Panmunjom at 3 p.m. on July 21 the letter to the south Korean national assembly and the "joint declaration on nonaggression between the north and the south"(draft) which were adopted at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on July 20.

A "joint declaration on nonaggression between the north and the south" (draft) handed over to the south Korean side reads:

Considering the need and urgency to adopt a declaration on nonaggression between the authorities of the north and the south in order to ease the tensions, prevent a war on the Korean Peninsula and ensure a durable peace in the country the north-south joint parliamentary meeting solemnly declares:

1. The north and the south shall not use force of arms against the other party and shall not encroach upon the other party by force of arms in any case.

2. The north and the south shall resolve only through dialogue and negotiation in a peaceful way differences and controversial issues which may arise between the north and the south till the realisation of the complete reunification of the country.

3. The north and the south shall not participate in foreign aggression against and armed intervention in the other party and shall not cooperate in them.

4. The demarcation line of nonaggression between the north and the south shall be the Military Demarcation Line which was laid down in the agreement on the Korean Military Armistice dated July 27, 1953.

5. The north and the south shall make a phased and drastic reduction of their armed forces and simultaneously take measures to withdraw stage by stage foreign forces and nuclear weapons present in the area of the Korean Peninsula.

6. The north and the south shall make the present Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) a buffer zone, prevent armed conflicts and disputes in this zone and keep a neutral nations inspection force in the DMZ for its guarantee.

7. A declaration on nonaggression between the north and the south shall not be bound by treaties and agreements which they signed with other countries.

The north-south joint parliamentary meeting entrusts the authorities of the two sides to adopt a declaration on nonaggression between the north and the south by concretizing the abovementioned provisions.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea shall make all efforts to carry out the joint declaration on nonaggression which was made public at the north-south joint parliamentary meeting.

Korean War Remembered (6)

By Song Jae Ryong
Editor

(Continued from the previous issue)

The Pentagon sped up air base construction in Okinawa in March 1950 and projects of building naval bases, while army barracks and other installations were added in all major strategic points in Japan such as Okinawa, Yokosuka, Kobe, Kure, Aomori and Sapporo.

According to the Japan Times dated on Jan. 18, 1951, "Many aerodromes are under construction all over the land of Japan, ranging from Hokkaido to Kyushu and their asphalted runways are available for the landing of the largest bombers."

On the other hand, the Washington authorities, as part of war preparations in Japan, further intensified the suppression of the democratic forces of Japan and the persecution and repression of Korean residents in Japan.

A typical example is that, on Sept. 8, 1949, the Japanese government, upon the directive of MacArthur, ordered the Federation of Korean Residents in Japan and the Democratic Youth League of Korea in Japan to be dissolved on false charges of having "committed violence and opposed the Pentagon's policy toward Japan."

Meanwhile, MacArthur had secret talks with Syngman Rhee and Choi Byong Dok, chief of general staff of the "ROK" Army on Feb. 17, 1950.

At the secret talks, MacArthur gave the so-called "11-point war instruction" to the Syngman regime, which was aimed at completing war preparations by making the south Korean and Japanese aggressor troops stage joint operations under command of the Pentagon.

Provocation of Aggressive Korean War

A serious situation was created where the Washington and Seoul authorities had to accelerate war provocations:

The first factor was the politico-economic crisis of the Syngman regime on the verge of collapse.

South Korea entered its serious economic crisis in 1949. Production was almost at a standstill and currency inflation was unavoidable. Prices rose sky-high. As compared with 1936, they rose on an average 725 times in 1948, 831 times in April 1949 and 909 times in July of that year.

South Korea's economic bankruptcy directly hit people's living, which in turn aggravated the Seoul regime's political crisis and led the broad masses in all walks of life to wage save-the-nation struggles against the U.S. imperialists.

This grave south Korean situation caused unrest among the Washington rulers who were speeding up their final war preparations.

With regard to this, Truman wrote in his "Memoirs": "I was deeply concerned over the Rhee Government's lack of concern about the serious inflation that swept the country. Yet we had no other choice but to support Rhee." (Truman, "Memoirs", Vol. II, New York, p.329)

Syngman Rhee sent Chang Myon to Washington who reported on the "ruinous state of the government" to his U.S. master on June 12 and "asked for urgent U.S. aid to overcome that crisis." (New York Herald Tribune, June 14, 1950)

The second factor that made the White House jump into the Korean war was the mounting reunification sentiments in Korea.

The Enlarged Meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland held on June 7, 1950 discussed the current situation and adopted an "appeal for promoting the measures for the peaceful reunification of the homeland."

The appeal proposed to hold general elections in north and south Korea from Aug. 5 to 8, 1950 and set up a united supreme legislative body.

On June 19, 1950 DPRK President Kim Il Sung called a meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly which proposed to the south Korean national assembly that the nation's reunification be attained by unifying Pyongyang's SPA and its south Korean counterpart into an all-Korea legislative body.

The third factor was the imminency of Taiwan's liberation by the Chinese people.

Glenn D. Paige, in his "The United States and the Korean War", quoted the information obtained by the U.S. Information Bureau by the late spring of 1950 as saying "that the Chinese Communist Party had been contemplating the invasion of Taiwan which would be started some day in summer."

These factors put the Truman administration in a position where it could no longer delay the provocation of war on the Korean Peninsula for the sake of its two "loyal brothers". Washington and Seoul rulers decided "That time should be June."

Dulles' Inspection Tour of 38th Parallel

Everything was well done in Washington, Tokyo and Seoul according to the plan for a Korean war mapped out by the U.S. rulers.

John F. Dulles, a notorious warmonger, after attending the so-called "Tokyo four-man talk" with Defense Secretary Johnson, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff Bradley, presidential envoy Dulles and MacArthur, received the information about the "ruinous state of the Syngman Rhee government" and the "request for an urgent aid". And the warmonger inspected the 38th parallel on June 18, saying before the "ROK" armymen "No strong enemy whatever would stand against you. But I hope you will strive ever harder because the day is not so far off when you'll have to display your great might for your own sake." ("Who Began the Korean War?" edited by the Committee for U.S. Democratic Far Eastern Policy, p. 41)

Speaking for the first time in the "ROK" national assembly on the 19th, Dulles stated: "The eyes of the free world are upon you... You are not alone. You will never be alone so long as you continue to play worthily your part in the great design for the freedom of human beings." ("The United States and the Korean War", by Glenn D. Paige, Tokyo,p. 82)

His speech at the national assembly was a statement confirming the official stand of Washington's policy toward south Korea.

Wilfred Burchett, a well-known Australian journalist, wrote: "There can be no reasonable doubt that the visit of Dulles was to give the signal for the attack to be launched and to assure Syngman Rhee on the highest level that the moment the attack started, American air and naval support would be forthcoming." ("This Monstruous War", p. 114)

The aim of Dulles' visit to Seoul was fully exposed in his farewell messages to Syngman Rhee and Foreign Minister Rim Byong Jik. He on June 20 wrote to Syngman Rhee: "I attach great importance to the decisive role which your country can play in the great drama that is unfolding." "Who Began the Korean War?" Ibid. p. 41)

The 38th parallel was in a touch-and-go situation on the eve of June 25.

Wilfred Burchett said: "American staff officers were sitting on the parallel, American reconnaissance plane were constantly flying over the sea along the 38th parallel, patrols were always probing across the 38th parallel, and a highly-organized espionage network was active behind that line." ("This Monstrous War", p. 121)

U.S. Ignited Korean War

Early in the morning on June 25, 1950, a large-scale aggression was started against the DPRK.

The "ROK" Army, under the direct command of the "U.S. Military Advisory Group," launched an armed invasion all along the 38th parallel.

John Gunther in his book "The Riddle of MacArthur" wrote that on June 25 when he and his party were on an excursion to Nikko with a high-ranking officer of MacArthur's staff this officer was urgently called to the telephone by the General Headquarters just before noon.

"He came back", writes Gunther, "and whispered 'a big story has just broken. The south Korean army has attacked north Korea!' " (The Riddle of MacArthur", p. 257)

Another evidence of premeditation in the "ROK" Army's all-out attack on north Korea is shown by the facts that the Washington authorities sent their American wives home from south Korea by ship right before its war provocation and that a plan for their evacuation had been worked out in advance.

The New York Herald Tribune reported on Aug. 26, 1950 on the contents of the talks with the captain of the Norwegian boat "Reinford" as follows:

"The Norwegian captain told how he and his crew had evacuated 650 women and children from Inchon Port of south Korea just two-three hours before the north Korean communists invaded south Korea. When the captain, Johnson, awoke in the boat half past five in the morning, an American missionary asked him to help evacuate by his boat 650 women and children who wished to escape an imminent danger."

The all-out armed intervention in the Korean war by the U.S. troops was perpetrated in the name of the United Nations.

During the three years of the aggressive war, Washington poured into the Korean Peninsula a huge armed force, numbering two million altogether, including one-third of their grand force, one-fifth of their air force, and the greater part of their Pacific Fleet, plus troops of 15 of their satellite countries and the "ROK" puppet troops and squandered more than 73 million tons of war material. ("The History of the Korean War", Seoul, p. 556)

But the U.S. imperialists miscalculated.

They failed to estimate the power of the Korean people and the heroic Korean People's Army under the outstanding leadership of General Kim Il Sung.

The Korean people for the fisrt time in history defeated the U.S. imperialists who had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world.

However, the White House, far from learning a due lesson from their ignominious defeat in the Korean War, has all along pursued the policy of aggression and war in all vital areas of the world, particularly in the Pacific region.

As in the 1950s when the Pentagon's warmongers nearly ignited a nuclear attack on Korea and China, a nuclear war in the Pacific is now possible again in the 1980s. (See related story "U.S.'s Aggressive Mil. Policy Denounced Worldwide" THE PEOPLE'S KOREA No. 1,374)

DPRK President Kim Il Sung said:

"If the U.S. imperialists ignite another war in Korea, the entire Korean people will answer it with a resolute counteraction and wipe out the aggressors to the last man. In this war we will only lose the Military Demarcation Line and will gain national reunification." (Documents on the Visits of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to Foreign Countries, Korean ed., p. 84)

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As was said in the preface, it is 35 years now since the Korean Armistice Agreement was concluded. But, owing to the Reagan administration's armament expansion policy on the Korean Peninsula no optimism is warranted in the gradual international trends towards nuclear disarmament, even after the recent conclusion of an INF Treaty between the U.S. and the USSR top leaders.

On the contrary, the current situation is extremely tense, resembling what it was before the Korean War.

So much so the tiniest incident might trigger a war – a nuclear war – any time because of the provocative acts being committed by Washington and Seoul in the Demilitarized Zone in violation of the Armistice Agreement.

Roh Tae Woo announced on July 7 the "special declaration on north-south relations and diplomatic policy for unification."

But, the "special declaration" is none other than a replica of the proposals for legalizing "two Koreas" raised by his predecessors Park Chung Hee and Chun Doo Whan – which never contribute towards peace on the Korean Peninsula.

The "strongest" America and Seoul must learn a bitter lesson from the

(Continued on page 5)

John Foster Dulles (center), then U.S. Secretary of State, made an inspection trip on June 18, 1950, a week before the outbreak of the Korean War (June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953), along the 38th parallel to conduct the last-minute check-up on U.S.'s scheme for starting a war against the DPRK.

World-Wide Support for Korea's Reunification

—On Occasion of Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle—

Broad spectrum of people as well as organizations expressed support for and solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for national reunification during the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle (June 25-July 27).

They unanimously demanded the prompt withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea.

Here is a roundup of solidarity actions and voices of the world people reported by the Korean Central News Agency during the months:

Int'l Organizations

The International Liaison Committee for Reunification and Peace of Korea recently issued an appeal on the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle.

The U.S. imperialists instigated the south Koreans to launch an armed invasion of the DPRK on June 25, 1950, but the Korean people supported and encouraged internationally administered a telling blow at the imperialists who boasted of being the "strongest" in the world and won a great victory, the appeal said, and stressed:

The world's people paid respects to the heroic Korean people who set a shining example in the struggle to defend freedom and independence and marked off the period from June 25 to July 27 every year as the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle.

Today this month is a period on a worldwide scale in which the movement of solidarity with the Korean people's cause of national reunification is most actively taking place.

The international liaison committee calls upon all the progressive anti-imperialist peace-loving forces to make their positive efforts to take the movement of solidarity on an unprecedented scale during the period of June 25-July 27.

We also call for demanding through different solidarity activities supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification including demonstration, meeting and publication of statement, withdrawal of U.S. forces from south Korea, end to the U.S. interference in Korea, ensuring of democracy and sovereignty in south Korea, realization of disarmament and denuclearization on the Korean Peninsula, realization of north-south Olympic cohosting, convocation of a north-south joint conference for the reunification and peace of Korea, etc. **(July 11)**

The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization in a statement supported the DPRK's proposals for national reunification and expressed the hope that the movement of the south Korean students would be a turning point in the struggle for reunification.

The African Regional Committee of Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People in an appeal to its affiliated national committees denounced the U.S. imperialists who are engaged in war manoeuvres while building up the armed forces of aggression in south Korea under the pretext of "Olympic safety."

The appeal bitterly denounced the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities for brutally cracking down on the south Korean people and students who are struggling for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea, realization of north-south student talks and Olympic cohosting.

The Trade Unions International of Textile, Clothing, Leather and Fur Workers in a statement appealed to the trade union organizations in the world to expand and strengthen the international solidarity movement in support of the Korean workers and people in the struggle to clear south Korea of the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons, make the Korean Peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Secretariat of the Trade Unions International of Public and Allied Employees in a statement said that the U.S. moves to militarize south Korea menace peace and security of the world and demand that the U.S. interference in Korea be terminated. **(July 7)**

The World Federation of Democratic Youth declares again its full support to and solidarity with the Korean people and youths in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and peace and security in Asia.

So said the bureau of the WFDY in its recent statement on the occasion of the June 25-July 27 Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle and the 35th anniversary of the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

Noting that the Korean Peninsula has been the most dangerous hotbed of war in Asia for the past 35 years, the statement stressed:

The World Federation of Democratic Youth holds that the Korean question should be settled in a peaceful way at an early date. To this end, the armistice agreement must be replaced by a peace agreement, disarmament be realized and the United States must withdraw from south Korea, taking along its military equipment.

And the Korean Peninsula must be turned into a nuclear-free, peace zone and a north-south joint conference be held soon for a debate on the question of Korea's reunification.

We support the south Korean students' proposal for north-south student talks and hold that the talks should be realized without fail.

The World Federation of Democratic Youth calls upon its affiliated organizations to conduct a dynamic solidarity campaign to put an end to the U.S. occupation of south Korea and its belligerent manoeuvres and to support the struggle of the Korean people and youth for peace and the reunification of the country. **(June 27)**

Foreign Parties & Public Organizations

Fifteen political parties and public organizations of Pakistan including **the National Liberation Front of Pakistan, the Pakistan National Awami Party, the Pakistan Socialist Party and the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization** in a joint statement strongly denounced the aggression and war moves of the United States and the south Koreans on the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle.

Noting that the situation on the Korean Peninsula this year became more strained with the United States and the south Koreans staging the "Team Spirit 88" joint military exercises, the statement said: Such war manoeuvres of the United Staes are an aggressive act of threat to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Pointing out that the United States and the south Korean authorities are now leading the situation to the brink of war under the pretext of the "safety of Olympics", it declared: The Pakistani people decisively oppose the use of the Olympics for a sinister political purpose. **(July 9)**

The Peace Defending Committee of Egypt in its appeal called upon the peace organizations and international organizations and all other organizations throughout the world to lift up their voices of solidarity demanding the immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from south Korea and the establishment of a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean Peninsula.

The Korean people, under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, administered a telling blow at the U.S. imperialists during the three years of war and achieved a brilliant victory, **the Swiss Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification** said in a statement, and continued:

The victory of the Korean people imbued the Asian, African and Latin American peoples with a firm confidence in the struggle against imperialism and for national liberation.

The U.S. imperialists are now rejected and condemned in all parts of the world.

But they are still occupying south Korea, obstructing Korea's reunification.

We will further strengthen our activities of solidarity with the Korean people.

The All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and **the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification** in a joint statement expressed full support to the proposal for convocation of a north-south joint conference and a new policy of north-south negotiation put forward by President Kim Il Sung. The statement stressed: We extend full support to the south Korean students in the struggle against the domination by outside forces and for the withdrawal of U.S. forces and national reunification.

The Uganda Trade Union, the Uganda Union of Railway Workers, the Teachers Association of Uganda, the Association of Journalists of Uganda, the National Women's Council of Uganda and other social organizations of Uganda published a joint statement demanding that all military rehearsals be discontinued at once in south Korea, nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons removed at an early date and the Korean Peninsula converted into a nuclear-free, peace zone. **(July 12)**

Solidarity Meetings

Solidarity meetings recently held in foreign countries on the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle expressed full support to the DPRK's proposals for national reunification.

A soldiers' meeting was held in **the November 14 Motorized Brigade of the Guinea-Bissau People's Revolutionary Forces.**

The brigade commander said in his speech that 38 years ago the United States ignited a war to swallow up the young Democratic People's Republic of Korea at a stretch but they sustained an ignominious defeat at the hands of the heroic Korean people. The United States must draw a lesson from its defeat in the Korean War and withdraw its armed forces from south Korea at the earliest date possible, he stressed.

The Nepalese former minister of agriculture said at a meeting sponsored by **the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association** and **the Nepalese Committee for Supporting the Peaceful Reunification of Korea** that the great leader President Kim Il Sung recently put forward most fair and reasonable proposals including the proposal for the phased reduction of armed forces in the north and the south and the proposal to convene a north-south joint conference. We fully support these proposals and express positive support to and solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle, he stressed.

Speakers said at a meeting sponsored by **the Yemen Council for Peace, Friendship and Solidarity among Nations** and **the Yemen Association for Friendship with Korea and Support of Korea's Reunification in Democratic Yemen** that the party, government and people of Yemen have fully supported the proposals for national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung including the proposal to convene a north-south joint conference and the policy to hold bilateral and multilateral contacts and talks between them.

A meeting was sponsored by the Karachi branch of **the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association.** Noting that the United States has introduced into south Korea many means of war under the pretext of "Olympic security" and aggravated the situation, the secretary of the branch who made a keynote report at the meeting strongly demanded the immediate withdrawal of the aggressive armed forces from south Korea. **(July 11)**

Juan Jose Leon, chairman of **the Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification**, made a speech at the opening meeting of the month for solidarity with the Korean people held in Havana under the co-sponsorship of **the Cuban Committee for supporting Korea's Reunification** and **the Cuban Association for Friendship among the People.**

He said:

In the three-year Fatherland Liberation War, the Korean people under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, an ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander, defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors and honorably defended the security of the country by displaying matchless courage and self-sacrificing spirit.

The struggle fo the heroic Korean people against the invasion of the U.S. imperialists was a living example of the struggle against the imperialist forces.

The Cuban people fully support the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

In his speech at a solidarity meeting held in Oslo under the co-sponsorship of **the Norway-Korea Friendship Association** and **the Norwegian Committee of Trade Unions for Supporting Korea's Reunification**, Inge Staldvik, labour member of the Parliament of Norway, called upon the Norwegian people and the world public circles to actively support all initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification of the country.

Speaking next, Torstein Engelskjon, chairman of **the Norway-Korea Friendship Association**, said that the south Korean authorities must respond to the proposal for the convocation of a north-south joint conference and stop blocking the north-south student talks.

In his speech at a solidarity meeting sponsored by the Turku branch of **the Finland-Korea Association**, the chairman of the branch committee said: The main factor of the tension prevailing on the Korean Peninsula is the U.S. forces' occupation of south Korea. For peace and security there, the U.S. forces must get out of south Korea at an early date. **(June 28)**

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 4)

Korean War. Now is high time for the Washington rulers to listen to the world's public and withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea and all other parts of the world.

The Korean people, along with the peace-loving peoples of the world, will make every possible effort to further intensify their anti-war, anti-nuclear peace struggles. **(END)**

Rodong Sinmun Hits Distorted Description in Japanese History Textbooks

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on July 8 printed commentary lashing out at the Japanese authorities for persistently trying to distort and pretify the history of Japanese aggression on Korea.

As the results of deliberation on the textbooks for the primary and middle schools for 1987 the Japanese ministry of education put pressure upon textbook authors to give a distorted description of the "Cheam Church incident" at the time of the March First Popular Uprising in 1919 aggressor troops of the 20th division of the Japanese imperialist occupationist army in Korea, closed in on the Cheam village in Suwon County, Kyonggi Province, deceived villagers into gathering at the church, locked them up and fired bullets into it and set fire on the church and its surrounding houses, thereby killing more than 300 inhabitants.

Finding fault with the description based on fact by textbook authors that Japanese troops "burnt to death" the villagers, the ministry of education made them rewrite the expression five times in an effort to conceal the truth.

Trying to distort and whitewash the Japan's history of aggression on Korea is an intolerable insult to and mockery of the Korean people who were victims to the Japanese aggression and an unpardonable challenge and provocation against them.

It is for making the youth and children mentally prepared to follow suit after the militarists of yesterday that the Japanese reactionaries are trying to erase their past aggressive criminal deeds in history, far from repenting of them.

Now they are getting overheated with aggressive arms buildup in their attempts to turn Japan into a military power, again seeking militarization of the country and militarist expansion overseas under the cloak of "settlements of the postwar policies."

Under the pretext of "Olympic security", the Japanese reactionaries are now bringing their military actions close to the Korean Peninsula and more persistently resorting to their policy hostile to our Republic.

The Japanese authorities must apologize to the Korean people for the aggressive crimes Japanese imperialism had committed in Korea, stressed the commentary.

Hiroshima Symposium Against Nuclear Arms, for Peace and on Korea

A symposium on peace and security of Asia and Pacific was held on July 14 in Hiroshima.

About 150 Japanese gathered on July 14 for a symposium to discuss the peace and security of Asia and the Pacific, particularly of Korea held in Hiroshima.

Panelists included Seki Hiroharu, professor at Ritsumeikan University; Li Sil Gun, president of the Council of the A-bombed Koreans in Hiroshima Prefecture; Maeda Tatsuo, specialist in military affairs; Ishida Akira, president of the Japanese Teachers A-bomb Survivers; Nakaoka Emiko, chairperson of the Hiroshima Women's Liaison Council for Solidarity with Korean Women; and Akiba Tadanori, professor at Hiroshima Shudo University.

Prof. Seki Hiroharu said:

The Korean Peninsula became a focal point of the cold war structure, the framework of post-war international politics.

Its first case is the division of Korea. The U.S. is no longer able to maintain its cold war structure. This is indicated by the fact that the U.S. had to hold a dialogue with the Soviet Union.

In south Korea, the Roh regime has been forced to pose for "democratization and reunification."

The Korean issue is a key factor in solving various other issues of the world.

Li Sil Gun said:

When the world is moving toward peace, Korea is left outside of this trend. More than 1,000 nuclear weapons are deployed in south Korea and provocative military manoeuvres are increasing as the Olympics draw near.

From the standpoint of A-bomb victims, we call for a nuclear-free, demilitarized peace zone in the Korean Peninsula.

Roh's statement on July 7 merely shows a continuation of his efforts – a "cross recognition" formula aimed at fixing the division of the country.

Unless the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea, there will be no dialogue for reunification.

Maeda Tetsuo said:

Though the treaty on the elimination of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles was signed, nuclear weapons in Korea and the Pacific are not covered by it.

War games dubbed "team spirit," "Rimpac" and "Freetex" being conducted aimed at north Korea and the Soviet Union. Japan is actively involved in them. A significant role will be played by the Japanese Maritime Self-Defence Force in the Japan-U.S. joint war games to be held in the Sea of Japan. It is necessary to pursue a way in order to remove the tactical nuclear weapons from the Korean Peninsula.

The participants agreed that a strengthening solidarity was needed among peoples and demanded that the Japanese government change its Korea policy and abide by the three principles of non-nuclearization.

Symposiums and meetings on Korea were also held in Tokyo and Saitama in mid-July.

Overseas Koreans Meet Here for Co-Hosted Olympics, Reunification

A meeting and a rally of Koreans overseas for north-south co-hosting of the '88 Olympics and promotion of national reunification were held in Tokyo on July 2 and 3 under the auspices of the Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification ("Hanminryon"), a unified organization of Koreans overseas.

At the meeting held on July 2 Pae Dong Ho, chairman of the "Hanminryon" Central Executive Committee, delivered a keynote report under the headline "The '88 splittist Olympics should be turned into joint Olympics of the nation for reunification."

"The designation of Seoul as the place of the 24th Olympic Games was a wrong decision of choosing the wrong place at the wrong time," he declared.

He said:

The inducement of Olympics into Seoul came as a result of the international intrigues to refurbish the image of the south Korean military "regime" that was wallowing in the mud and legalize the division of the Korean Peninsula internationally on the initiative of the United States and with the zealous cooperation of Japan.

"Seoul Olympics," indeed, can be viewed as a political gamble which is staked on the United States' policy toward the Korean Peninsula.

Noting that failure of the Seoul splittist Olympics would mean immediately a bankruptcy of the U.S. policy of domination over south Korea, he said: Herein lies one of the reasons why the south Korean, U.S. and Japanese ruling quarters are taking dramatic "countermeasures" in concert not only politically but also in military aspects on the pretext of "safe staging of the Seoul Olympics."

The single-handed hosting of Olympics is creating the danger that the home and foreign reactionaries might carry into practice their plot to keep Korea divided for ever, he remarked.

Saying that the master in the solution of the question of north-south co-hosting of Olympics is the Koreans, not any outsiders, and since the Olympics is due to be held on the soil of Korea, the will of our nation should be respected with regard to this issue, he stated: We will do all we can to realize the co-hosting.

North-south dialogues and contacts of the past had been brought to a rupture by the United States' "two Koreas" plot and by the criminal moves of the south Korean puppet clique to abuse dialogues for their "power security" and prolongation of their "power," he stated.

The meeting was addressed by Japanese personages including Utsunomiya Tokuma, independent member of the House of Councillors, who attended there as observers.

Saying that public opinion not only in south Korea but in the world ardently desire peace on the Korean Peninsula and its peaceful reunification, the speakers held that the Olympics must be hosted jointly by the north and the south for this purpose.

A declaration on the situation and other documents were adopted at the meeting.

At the rally Koreans overseas held on July 3 a report on the July 2 meeting was made and the declaration on the situation and other documents adopted at the meeting were read out and approved.

At the end of the rally the attendants took to the streets of Tokyo and staged a vigorous demonstration, chanting slogans demanding joint Olympics by the north and the south and national reunification.

Declaration

A declaration on the situation was adopted at a meeting of Koreans overseas for north-south co-hosting of 88 Olympics and promotion of national reunification which was held in Tokyo.

The declaration noted that the co-hosting of the Olympics by the north and the south is a reasonable way of blocking division-oriented Olympic Games and rejecting the military intervention by outside forces.

The co-hosting of Olympic Games will not only mark a signal turning point in checking the freeze of division and promoting national reunification and contribute to easing the extreme military tension surrounding the Korean Peninsula and the military confrontation between the north and the south, but also make it possible to further develop in depth the struggle for democratisation, preventing the adverse current of military fascism that might follow the Olympic Games, the declaration notes, and continues:

The International Olympic Committee must bear due responsibility for all the consequences that might arise from the single-handed hosting of the Olympics as it unwarrantably decided to stage the 88 Olympic Games in one part of the divided Korean Peninsula.

To struggle for joint Olympics to the end will develop the movement for national reunification against outside forces and dictatorship onto a higher stage.

The declaration stresses that the national reunification must be achieved on the basis of the three principles laid down in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

Saying that the schemings to abuse the reunification problem for "security of power" and "two Koreas" plot must be categorically rejected, the declaration states:

The nation must be put above the "government" and any outside interference in the reunification problem must not be allowed.

It is necessary to broaden the channel of north-south dialogue and exchange to the maximum.

We take a resolute exception to the assertion of the present "regime" that the channel of north-south dialogue must be unified by the "government", the declaration says, adding: It is important to ease the political and military tensions between the north and the south and create an atmosphere of mutual trust and reconciliation.

It stresses that the "state policy of reunification" must be proclaimed instead of the "state policy of anti-communism", anti-reunification evil laws including the "National Security Law" be abolished and all the repressive tools such as "security command" and "security planning board" must be dismantled.

The urgent point in relaxing the military tension is to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, enforce a mutual arms cut on the part of the north and the south and clear south Korea of nuclear weapons and U.S. troops at once, the declaration says.

The reconciliation of the nation in the north and the south oriented toward national reunification can be successful only by the voluntary participation and efforts of the people, the master of the reunification question, in opposition to "government" monopolization of it, the declaration noted, and stressed:

Hence, we propose the formation of a "north-south civilian joint council for the promotion of national reconciliation (tentative name)" composed of representatives of the forces overseas for democracy and the nation and of people of various circles in the north and the south.

DPRK Children's Art Troupe Wins Acclaim in France

A World Children's Peace Festival opened in Mata, a local city of France, on July 7, in reflection of the children's desire for peace and friendship.

Chinese, French, Czechoslovak, Yugoslav, Bulgarian and Polish school children's art troupes as well as the DPRK troupe participated in the festival.

The opening ceremony of the festival and art performances took place at the Mata City Theatre.

The performance of the Korean school children's art troupe which began with a chorus of "Song of General Kim Il Sung" was enthusiastically acclaimed by the audience, touching their heartstring, for its high ideological and artistic value.

The chief of the festival organizing committee mounted the stage at the end of its performance and warmly congratulated it on its successful performance.

He said:

The performance of the DPRK school children's art troupe which grasped the hearts of many people in a moment, inspiring them with boundless optimism and passion, brightly adorned the Mata festival.

President Kim Il Sung is a great person who enjoys unanimous respect of the world people.

He shapes most correct policies for the Korean people and calls children "king" of the country.

The Mayor of Mata said:

I have seen many art performances of other countries so far. But this was the first time I saw such a graceful and fascinating performance as that of the DPRK school children's art troupe.

The songs and dances which vividly reflect the life of Korean children full of hope instantly grasped my heart.

The bright looks and peculiar and well-refined skill of virile and lively children are proper to Korean children.

The young art mission from Korea has brought the world children's peace festival on to a new height.

Jean Marc, a higher middle school teacher, said in excitement:

Of course, I was moved and struck with admiration at the performance itself. But, what impressed me more deeply was the outstanding and wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il who have led to the creation of such wonderful art.

We can say the bright looks of the children are immediately the promising appearance of future Korea.

The chief of the Saint-don Regional Club of the UNESCO said.

I saw the performance by Korean children twice. But it was not enough. Korea is widely known to the world as a land of art. The performance of Korean children gave life to the European art now at dusk and impressively showed the people how they should live for the future of children.

Let me express thanks to President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il for sending to France the DPRK school children's art troupe for the Mata festival.

State Pyongyang Circus

The State Pyongyang Circus on a visit to Finland performed in Tampere City from June 29 to July 3.

The performances evoked widespread repercussions among the spectators.

Matisalminen, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland and chairman of the Tampere district committee of the preparatory committee for celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the party, expressed sincere thanks to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea for congratulating the CPF on its birthday by sending excellent acrobats. He said:

I felt again the greatness of the Workers' Party of Korea which made acrobats create fine acrobatic pieces of highest level that grasp the hearts of people.

Esko Vainionpaa, former secretary general of the Communist Party of Finland, called on the Korean circus troupe and said that Korean acrobatics is the best one in the world.

The manager of a fun fair in Tampere City noted:

After seeing your performance today, I am convinced that Korean acrobatics is the best one in the world.

Short Tour Guide to DPRK (7)

Coastal Area of Mt. Kumgang

Situated at the northern tip of the Taebaek Mountain range which stretches along the eastern coast of the Korean Peninsula is Mt. Kumgang, one of the world's great beauty spots. The mountain is becoming increasingly popular and attracts many mountaineers and sightseers every year.

Owing to its diverse geographical features the mountain can be divided into three areas, the inner area, the outer area and the coastal area.

The coastal area is recommended during the hot season in July and August. Along with Songdowon Beach the coastal area of Mt. Kumgang is the most scenic stretch of coast in Korea.

The magic scenery is enhanced by the merging of the sea and sky in the distant horizon and the relentless dashing of the waves against the rocks giving off an effervescent garland of spray.

The view around the Sol Islet is outstanding as it looms about 50 metres above the sea. This is a rocky islet crowned with evergreen pine and is the ideal place for back to nature enthusiasts.

Ripsok (standing stone), which resembles a sentinel standing guard over the Mt. Kumgang coastal area and Kumgang Gate are also crowned with luxuriant pine trees. The myriad of uniquely shaped rocks rising straight up from the sea contribute greatly to the natural beauty of the area.

Tongja (boy) Rock beside Sojok (book) Rock looks like a boy lost in contemplation over a pile of books. There are also Saja (lion) Rock, Koyangi (cat) Rock and other rocks of various forms which have a lifelike appearance.

The underwater scenery in this area is also superb. The crystal clear waters allowing exellent views of submerged rocks, peaks and valleys. Together with the multitude of marine life that can be seen, this area is a scuba diver's paradise. The sea is abundant in bream, abalone, mussels, sea slugs, sea urchines and many other edible delights. Every morning a flotilla of fishing boats leave the nearby ports to cast their nets at sunrise.

As a result, the coastal area of Mt. Kumgang is not only just a scenic beauty spot but a culinary extravaganza for those who enjoy sea food.

Korean people enjoying their holiday in the Mt. Kumgang coastal area.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels. To Pyongyang (June 29-July 20)

JUNE 29

* An economic delegation of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya headed by Mubarak Abdulla Al Shamih, secretary of the General People's Committee for Communications and Maritime Transport.
* Jose Fernando Sanchez, coordination secretary of the Union of Liberal Youths of Colombia.
* Romuld Rafael Enriquez, professor of the Central University of Venezuela and his party.

JUNE 30

* A delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry of Mongolia headed by its First Deputy Minister Danzangiyn Radnaaragchaa.

JULY 1

* A Chinese government delegation of scientific and technological cooperation headed by Guo Shuyan, vice minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission.
* German Peralta Rivera, cultural advisor to the presidency and chairman of the National Institute of Culture of the Republic of the Peru, and his party.
* Bruno Amoroso, councilor of the European Society for the Study of the Juche Idea.

JULY 3

* A delegation of the International Federation for Housing and Planning headed by its Secretary General John H. Leons.

JULY 4

* A RSFSR delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by Oleg Lobov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR.
* A delegation of the GDR National Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

JULY 7

* A Mongolian delegation to attend a Consultative Meeting of Vice Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Socialist Countries.

JULY 8

* Byelorussian, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Vietnamese, GDR, Cuban, Polish, Rumanian, USSR, Ukrainian and Czechoslovak delegations to attend a Consultative Meeting of Vice Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Socialist Countries.
* A delegation of the National People's Congress of China headed by Xi Zhongxun, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the NPC Internal and Judicial Affairs Committee.

JULY 12

* A Chinese side's delegation to the Council of the Korea-China Hydroelectric Power Company headed by Zhang Fengxiang, vice minister of water conservancy and power of the People's Republic of China.

JULY 15

* Gerd Schultz, director of the Youth Department of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and his companion.
* Luise Rinser, female writer of West Germany.
* A delegation of the Greek Party of Democratic Centre Union headed by its President John Zighdis.
* A delegation of the Amazonia National University of Peru headed by its Deputy President Andres Avelino Sobrevilla Vargas and Zayani Azzedine Ben Ammar, councillor of the Ministry of Culture of Tunisia.

JULY 17

* A recreation group of party officials of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party headed by Ch. Suren, member of the central committee of the party, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Light Industry.

JULY 18

* A delegation of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uganda headed by Kahinda Otafire, minister of state for internal affairs.
* A recreation group of the party workers of the Polish United Workers' Party headed by Zofia Stepien, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PUWP.

JULY 19

* A military delegation of the German Democratic Republic led by General Heinz Kessler, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and minister of national defense.

JULY 20

* A Chinese youth delegation headed by Liu Qibao, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China.

(KCNA)

Rodong Sinmun Commentaries

Here are excerpts from recent commentaries in Rodong Sinmun, organ of the WPK Central Committee:

Mr. Gorbachev's Initiative Practical Measure for Security And Confidence in Europe

The recent Soviet initiative for security and confidence building in Europe made by General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev, in his speech at a Sejm session of Poland constitutes a practical measure for eliminating the danger of war and ensuring peace and security in Europe.

The new initiative for reducing armies and weapons and ensuring security and building confidence in Europe clearly shows once again the consistent and peace-loving stand and efforts of the Soviet Union. It conforms to the aspiration and desire of the world peace-loving people.

The Soviet initiative is of weighty significance in removing the danger of war and creating an atmosphere of confidence in Europe and ensuring peace and security in this region.

The Korean people support the new initiative of the Soviet Union.

We regard it as a contribution to the international detente as a whole.

The initiative made by Mr. Gorbachev is also closely connected with our cause of disarmament on the Korean Peninsula.

Disarmament on the Korean Peninsula must be realised without fail in accordance with our proposal for disarmament. **(July 18)**

Efforts by Warsaw Treaty Nations To Reduce Conventional Armaments Accord with Aspirations Of Peace-Loving Peoples

The proposal of the political consultative committee meeting of the Warsaw Treaty member states for a radical reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe represents a realistic and reasonable way of realising disarmament and lessening the military danger in the continent.

The carrying out of the tasks set out in the statement of the Warsaw Treaty member states will contribute to lessening military threats, deepening confidence and consolidating military-political stability and security in Europe.

Out of a sincere desire for peace, the Warsaw Treaty member states have put forward a series of constructive proposals for security in Europe and the world and are making strenuous effort to carry them into effect.

Their consistent peace-oriented position, which was proved once again in the recent meeting, accords with the aspirations of people in Europe and the rest of the world who cherish peace.

The Korean people positively support the efforts of the Warsaw Treaty member states for peace.

Tensions still prevail and the danger of war remains in Europe because the United States is precipitating the arms buildup of NATO for "military superiority" in the continent.

The situation makes it incumbent upon socialist countries to take joint action to check and frustrate the imperialist aggressive and belligerent moves and preserve peace and security.

The danger of war must be eliminated throughout the world and, to this end, disarmament must be realised in the Korean Peninsula, Europe and the rest of the world. According to the proposal of the Warsaw treaty member states, disarmement must be realised and security preserved in Europe. **(July 20)**

Two Germanies' Initiative Beneficial to Peace in Europe

The recent joint proposal made by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and the Social Democratic Party of West Germany (SPD) for the establishment of a confidence and security zone in central Europe is a new peace initiative of affirmative significance in removing the danger of war, easing the tensions and building up mutual confidence in Europe.

This initiative of the two parties and the proposal put forward by the GDR government in response to it, calling upon the government of the member nations of the European security conference to hold multilateral and bilateral talks to establish a confidence and security zone in central Europe, are another manifestation of their peace-loving stand and efforts.

The Korean people actively support the peace initiative of SED and SPD peace efforts of the GDR government.

If a confidence and security zone is established in Central Europe, it will open a favourable phase for preventing a war and ensuring peace and security in Europe. Military manoeuvres which are in essence a demonstration of strength always pose a threat to other countries.

We sincerely wish the GDR success in its efforts to guarantee peace and security in Europe. **(July 19)**

Support for Mr. Mandela

The name of Mandela is the symbol of the indomitable struggle of the South African people to enjoy a genuine freedom and equality, free from the racist oppression.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has recently decided to award Nelson Mandela the Freedom and Independence Order First Class in high praise of his fighting feats.

Inspired by his burning spirit of resistance against racism and his undaunted struggle, the South African people are now waging a courageous struggle against apartheid and for liberation and independence under the leadership of the African National Congress of South Africa. It is why the Botha clique is fearful of Mandela and trying to put out his existence itself in jail.

The Korean people join the world's progressive people in bitterly denouncing the Botha clique's brutal suppression of Mandela and strongly demanding his immediate release.

The Korean people also voice firm solidarity with the frontline states in the struggle to liquidate racism in southern Africa and achieve peace and security in this region and the independent development of the country. **(July 18)**

Shultz's Seoul Trip Aimed At Propping up Roh Regime

The south Korean tour of U.S. State Secretary George Shultz was aimed at legalising the "two-Korea" plot and arms buildup and put spurts on the aggressive Asian strategy.

Shultz said in south Korea that the United States would positively make every possible effort to support and promote the "July 7 declaration" of Roh Tae Woo.

Shultz's remarks are the last resort of the United States to take the "July 7 declaration" out of a garbage barrel by giving a shot in the arm to the puppets and fooling public opinion and its true intention to have "two Koreas" legalized through the "cross recognition" and "simultaneous entry into the United Nations."

Shultz's tour of south Korea is unthinkable apart from the crisis of the colonial rule which is getting serious of late in south Korea because of the rapidly rising anti-war, anti-nuclear movement of the people and their anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggle for national reunification.

When he met with ruling and opposition politicians, Shultz evalded answering the question whether nuclear weapons exist in south Korea, or not and let loose a string of words as if the United States were not involved in the Kwangju incident. This was because he was fearful that the struggle of the south Korean people should be intensified.

Rediculous were his remarks that it was premature to consider "opening the relations" between the DPRK and the United States and the United States would "watch and determinedly foil" the moves of someone.

Those who must be determinedly checked and annihilated in Korea are the U.S. imperialist robbers who made their way into other's country and are frantically stepping up aggressive war manoeuvres, seeking a national split. **(July 20)**

U.S. Was Involved In Kwangju Affair

When interviewed by Donga Ilbo, Lilley, U.S. ambassador to Seoul, categorically denied U.S. intervention in the Kwangju incident on the "ground" that the U.S. forces were not involved in the repression in Kwangju, U.S. officers did not command the unit in the city and the unit there was outside operational powers of the U.S. forces.

It is a historical fact that the prerogative of military supreme command in south Korea is in the hand of the U.S. forces commander, he approved the thrust of troops under his command into Kwangju and the massacre of uprisers was perpetrated with a green light from him.

In his reply to an open letter of Prof. Li Yong Hui of Hanyang University dated June 12 taking exception to his utterances, Lilley kept mum about the questions raised in it and cried that students' attack on the U.S. embassy in Seoul and their throwing home-made bombs into it "are unpardonable violence."

Not uttering a word about the systematic violence he had committed by engineering the military fascist clique, he branded the struggle of students for national dignity and sovereignty against outside forces as "violence." This reminds us of a thief crying "stop thief."

Lilley also complained that reporters did not inform the embassy of the expected "violent action" of students, though they knew of it.

It is an anachronistic mode of thinking, if he, a one-time operative of the U.S. CIA with a long espionage career behind him, had expected information from south Korean reporters, regarding them as his informers, as a professional special agent is wont to do.

The people hates Lilley, a foxy servant of the U.S. forces.

Driven to the wall by the growing anti-U.S. spirit in south Korea, he attempted to lull public opinion with a false testimony. But he only put himself to shame, coming back shorn from his attempt for wool. **(July 22)**

Seoul Wants to Put Down People's Desire for Reunification

The south Korean rulers abrupty adopted "dialogue through the unified channel of the government" as a policy in a "decision of the cabinet meeting."

The insistence on the unreasonable "unified channel of dialogue" is a crafty ruse which emanated from a sinister intention to put down the desire for reunification rapidly mounting among the south Korean people, abuse dialogue in their separatist moves and block the great influence and attraction of our proposal for the convocation of a north-south joint conference.

The south Korean puppets' true color against reunification and dialogue is brought into bolder relief with the passage of time.

The "July 7 declaration" of Roh Tae Woo is a separatist one aimed at having "two Koreas" legalised through "cross contacts" and "cross recognition." This fact is enough to lay bare their true color. **(July 21)**

An Appeal

—On 35th Anniv. of Korean Armistice Agreement—

Some dozens of Japanese and foreign residents in Japan have published an appeal on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement (July 27).

They stressed the need to reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula and make it a nuclear-free peace zone.

Following is the full text of the appeal:

The recent conclusion of the INF treaty between the U.S. and the USSR is a welcome sign of a gradual international trend towards nuclear disarmament and a total ban on nuclear weapons.

The Third Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly on Disarmament put a spur to this world trend.

It has been 35 years since the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed, but on the Korean Peninsula, no optimism is warranted in this direction. Not even the slightest sign of detente or national reconciliation is visible, even at a time when the Olympic Games, supposed to be an international event for peace, are drawing near.

There are a great number of nuclear weapons and nuclear military bases in the southern part of Korea and large-scale military maneuvers are being carried out there every year on the assumption of a nuclear war.

It is now high time to alleviate the tension and eliminate the danger of a nuclear war essentially on the Korean Peninsula for the peace of Asia and the world.

Therefore, we assert that the need to evacuate nuclear armaments from the Korean Peninsula and turn the region into a nuclear-free peace zone is urgent.

Herewith, we consider that bilateral or multilateral dialogue and negotiations should be held without further delay so as to bring about the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

And we would like to expect that countries which have interests in the Korean question will make every effort to ease the tension on the Korean Peninsula and thus secure an everlasting peace in the region.

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